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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1906.

For there was never yet philosopher
That could endure toachae patiently.
—Much Ado About Nothing.

A Year's Work in Life Insurance.

Not a year ago the executive heads of the "big three," as the three great life insurance companies of New York—the Mutual, the Equitable and the New York—were known, were regarded as occupying positions at once exalted and impregnable in dignity, influence and prosperity.

But now "Ah! how changed, how fallen!"

All three of the presidents of these great companies have been driven into obscurity. One of them, John A. McCall, has just died, while another, James W. Alexander, is a mental and physical wreck, and the third, Richard A. McCurdy, is the object of unbridled pity and contempt. A better illustration of the evils of unrestrained, or, rather, ill-restrained power was never presented, nor of the old maxim that "the mills of the gods—the vox populi—grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine." Government by the people, by some supposed to be radical and revolutionary, is the most deliberate, long suffering and painstaking of all known forms of government. When it was first suspected, and then plainly disclosed that the administration of the great life insurance companies was improper, the affairs of these companies were gone into with restless assiduity, and remorseless purpose to expose the wrong, and the result has been a cleaning of Augean stables, that has given a shock to those who have abused their trusts, and has given a sense of security to those who depend upon their trustees for the protection of their property.

It should not be forgotten that the first disclosure of the secret workings of these societies was made by Mr. James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, of whom it is said that he was warned that if he insisted upon his course towards Mr. James Hazen Hyde he would bring infinite trouble upon that company, but most of all upon himself. He is said to have protested that he would rather endure the results of any disclosure than to permit the affairs to go on as they were; that he could not tolerate the situation which had grown up by incremental perversions through a long series of years. Mr. Alexander is regarded by his friends as a man of noble impulse, but who was unable to stand against the pressure that came from the practical and autocratic monopoly of the stock of the Equitable Company owned by a reckless and insolent poplin.

John A. McCall has died a poor man. Not only had he accumulated very little, but he gave up what he had to make restitution for money that he improperly, but no doubt with sincere purpose, spent for the protection of the policyholders. He, too, however good his intentions, ought to have manfully withstood the exactions of the Albany ring and the demands of the political machine. He did not! And he has perished in the collapse, but he will leave behind him the sorrowful esteem of many who believe that he deserved a better fate.

The great lesson of this whole matter is that the law should be absolutely obeyed, trusts rigidly executed, and rings and grafts of all kind fought to a finish. No compromise and no temporizing should be had with them. "It is required of a steward that a man be found faithful." The insurance magnates, the great industrial magnates and the railroad magnates have learned that there is still greater magnates than them all—the law and the people.

Persiflage in Congress.

Some people think that the House of Representatives is a dry, dull and matter-of-fact body. They make a great mistake. If the demeanor of Congress ordinarily seems somewhat staid, that is because Congress usually has to do with rather staid subjects. When anything of a lighter complexion comes up, however, Congress often exhibits the most delightful and engaging humor. Congress can, indeed, be frightfully witty if it cares to give its mind to it.

An unusual chance offered itself a few days ago, when Mr. "Birdie" Adams, Philadelphia's wealthy bachelor member, presented his bill for the establishment of a whipping-post for District of Columbia wife-beaters. Beating one's wife, and subsequently getting publicly leashed for it, may seem a pretty serious business to some, but the joyful congressmen refused to regard it so. Hardly had Mr. Adams completed his vivid picture of the unapproprateness of wife-beating as a manly pursuit, before the play of grotesque persiflage bubbled forth in irrepressible torrent.

Mr. Wichter, of Maryland, rose to announce that Baltimore had an excellent whipping-post, second-hand, it is true, but virtually as good as new, which he would let Columbia have at a merely

nominal price. Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, urged that the bill should be amended to include "wife-chasers" as well as wife-beaters. We are in some doubt as to just what a wife-chaser may be, but the humor of Mr. Sims' remark is apparent. Mr. James of Kentucky, moved by a fine sense of the fitness of things, begged that the whippings might take place in front of the Peace Monument. Another Kentuckian, Mr. Stanley, requested that the whipping-post penalty should also be inflicted upon ungodly bachelors, who feloniously refused to take a wife. This was an obvious cut at Mr. Birdie Adams, and the idea was promptly seized upon and playfully elaborated by a Missouri member. Asked if he would interfere if he saw a husband whipping a wife, Mr. Stanley whimsically rejoined that he would not if the woman happened to be red-headed. Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, for obvious reasons, declined to discuss the matter at all.

When the members had laughed at each other's comicallities till their sides ached, they relieved the Adams misery by neatly placing his bill upon the table. The episode had been no less instructive than diverting, however. It revealed to a gratified country the existence in its law-making body of a vein of Simon-pure humor hitherto almost unsuspected.

Boston's Tribute to the South.

A writer in Moody's Magazine points out that in 1855 about 3,000 locomotives were necessary to maintain the train service on the four principal railway lines traversing the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. The freight traffic was of such proportion that less than 50,000 cars of this class were then necessary to equip these lines. In the last 10 years, however, the records show that the expansion of these transportation systems has been so rapid that 5,000 locomotives are now in service, and the freight equipment has been increased to 200,000 cars.

Moreover, the locomotives now in use are capable of hauling nearly double the average trainload of 1855, and the freight cars transport about 50 per cent. more merchandise. It also appears that the mileage of track, through the construction of extensions to these railway systems, has expanded from 20,000 miles to over 30,000 miles, or over 50 per cent.

The class of commodities transported has been changing with the increasing prosperity. For instance, one railway which gained nearly 2,000,000 tons of freight in one year carried a larger amount of building material, such as cement, brick and lime, indicating that there was an extensive increase in the construction of warehouses, factories and dwellings. Another increase, on this road, was 700,000 tons of fertilizer, and the transportation of general merchandise increased to the extent of 1,650,000 tons.

It is further stated that in ten years the net earnings of a certain Southern road exceed the entire gross amount of the former period, while gross earnings increased nearly 300 per cent., on a gain in mileage of only 12 per cent. From another line the gross earnings more than doubled between 1890 and 1904, while the net earnings were quadrupled, and while there was a deficit in 1890 of nearly a million dollars, the year 1904 closed with a surplus balance of \$2,240,000, after deducting \$2,550,000 for dividends.

The Boston Transcript in reviewing these statements says that they indicate in connection with other industrial reports that no other section of the United States is showing more significant progress at the present time than the South.

"Through extensive manufacturing plants and interstate commerce, as well as from a growing foreign trade, our Southern contemporary, 'the South' is destined to attain a commanding position.

"Competent judges believe that a continuance of her present prosperity for one or two decades should place her States on an equality with most of the other thriving industrial commonwealths."

This is a most significant article, coming as it does from a wide awake New England journal which does seek circulation in Southern territory, and we agree with our contemporary that in nothing is the progress of the South demonstrated better than in the growth and prosperity of her railroads. The railroads deal with all classes of business and they could not have prospered if the general business of the South had not prospered. It is also fair to the railroads to say that they have played an important part in the South's development. By giving favorable rates here and there they have enabled Southern enterprises to compete with enterprises in other sections and by this means to live and prosper. In the meantime they give employment to many men, are large patrons of Southern merchants and Southern manufacturers and are part and parcel of our commercial and industrial system. All these facts are to be taken into consideration by our law-makers when dealing with railroad legislation.

New York's Moral Theatre.

A number of wealthy men in New York announce that they will establish in that city a national theatre. It will be a beautiful building, facing on Central Park, and no part of it will be leased for other business. It will be "devoted to the cause of art only, and not in any way to the cause of profit; in which classical and modern plays of genuine merit shall be performed by a stock company in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the stage; and whose mission shall be to foster and stimulate art and to exercise that refining and elevating influence which makes the stage, if properly conducted, an educational agency second to none in effectiveness."

If all our places of amusement were run on that plan, the theatre would become a means of grace. All performances would be harmless, and many performances would be instructive and elevating. But theatres in general are operated not for philanthropy, not for intellectual or moral instruction, but primarily for money-making and practical managers are going to give the public what they desire. Many people like clean and wholesome plays, but there are many others who like performances of a strong flavor,

Save the Waste.

It is related of Lord Masham, an English manufacturer who died the other day, that after he had mastered his trade as a young spinner in Yorkshire, and had become owner of mills, he went to London on an investigation tour and saw a heap of silk waste mixed up with other waste matter. He asked what it is, and was told that it was simply rubbish, and that nothing could be done with it. Lord Masham thought better, and bought a heap of the waste at a small price. For nearly ten years, according to the story, all the profit from his mills went into experimental machinery for utilizing this waste. Then came the announcement that he had finally produced a machine which, at small cost, turned the rubbish into beautiful fabrics. It was a revolution in the silk industry, and from that time on his mills earned handsome incomes.

Many industries in the United States owe their prosperity to the fact that they have learned to utilize their waste products and turn them to profit. Indeed, it is said that in some industries the bulk of profit is in reclaiming that which once went to waste. Not many years ago cotton seed was considered a waste product, being used almost entirely for fertilizing purposes. But it was finally discovered that the seed contained a valuable oil product, and out of that discovery has grown up the great cotton seed oil industry of the Southern States.

This is the lesson which our Southern farmers need to learn, and it is a lesson which the agricultural department, and especially the experiment station at Blacksburg, should endeavor to teach. We believe that on many farms of Virginia enough stuff goes to waste to go far towards supporting the family, if turned to good account.

The Fair and the Council.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from a public-spirited citizen in which he urges the Council to purchase a site for the proposed State fair. Our correspondent says that the land should be selected from such a location as will render it available at some future day for park purposes and in the mean time leased to the company which will conduct the fair.

That is a wise and patriotic suggestion. The fair will be for the benefit of the entire community and the city should bear her part of the cost. But there can be no risk to the city in buying land for this purpose. It will be a good investment in the long run and will pay a revenue from the start.

The municipality does not own a foot of land which could not now be sold for far more than its cost. It should be the city's policy as population increases and spreads out to purchase from time to time outlying lands suitable for park purposes and now that she is about to extend her borders, this seems to be a good time to buy.

We commend the letter of our correspondent to the careful consideration of the Council.

One of the handsomest and most entertaining and instructive publications we have ever seen from a Virginia press is the historical and industrial edition of The Dispatch and News, of Staunton. It is edited and compiled by Mr. Albert E. Walker and printed by the Augusta Printing Corporation. It is printed on a good article of book paper, contains forty-six pages, and is beautifully and elaborately illustrated with half-tone cuts. It is, as a whole, a veritable picture of the beautiful, enterprising and intellectual City of the Valley, and is a publication that is worthy to be filed away among the State papers of Virginia.

We congratulate our esteemed contemporary and the city of Staunton upon this splendid publication and the exhibits which it contains.

Standard Oil has just declared a dividend of which John D. Rockefeller's share is something over \$7,000,000. Of course, it is foolish to expect John to come out of the woods for any such sum as that.

The Richmond Stove Works will double its force, and the winter is nearly over too. But Richmond industry is giving us all sorts of surprises in these days of progress.

Sympathizing with the needs of London's unemployed, King Edward expresses his delight that he himself has a job. He hasn't very much of a one.

It will be some time, however, before Representative Longworth will be ready to address the House on "How to be Happy, Though Married."

Count Boni insists that he does not want a big allowance from his wife, with every prospect that his wishes will be fully respected.

Possibly if we were in China's place, we should feel like doing a little anti-foreign uprising ourselves.

Santo Domingo has no Chamber of Commerce, but contrives to get her advertising just the same.

Is Algeria destined to be a second peace dove-cote for Mr. Roosevelt?

These be hot days, however, in Georgia politics.

OUR REPUTATION OF 53 YEARS

Is back of every bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and stands as a strong guarantee of its wonderful merit. If your stomach is disordered, liver inactive, or kidneys weak, one bottle of

HOSTETTER'S

will do you a world of good. Thousands have already been cured of such ailments as Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Flatulency, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Grippe, Female Ills and General Debility. Don't fail to try it to-day.

COD LIVER OIL.

It almost makes you sick to think of it, but it isn't nearly as bad as it used to be. The improved method of refining it makes it much easier to take, and when made into Scott's Emulsion almost every one can take it. Most children like it and all children that are not robust are benefited by it. When the doctor says "Take cod liver oil," he generally means Scott's Emulsion; ask him if he doesn't. They know it is more easily digested and better than the plain oil.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

Rhymes for To-Day.

The Frigid Feet.
He sat beside the four snug walls,
That scarcely gave elbow- or head-room,
In what his fond landlady calls
His bed-room:
How warm his ulcer, which was right;
He felt rocked if it looked foolish—
Hall-rooms aren't heated, and the night
Was chilly.
His stiffening fingers scarce could write
The verse he dragged forth, willy-nilly:
(I believe I've mentioned that the night
Was chilly.)
He shivered as he worked along,
(Ah, mark that valor on thy wings,
Time!)
And coldly wrote a little song,
To spring-time.

He did not feel like spring that night—
The temperature was far from normal.
Indeed, the cold (I've said) was quite
Internal.
Yet man must work if man must sup:
His board was due, the lady surly—
And monthlies make their numbers up.
So early!

H. S. H.

Merely Joking

The Dear Girls.—Miss Thim: "I'm going to send Mr. Millions a picture of myself in evening dress for a valentine." Miss Cutting: "Oh, what makes you send him a comic?" Detroit Free Press.

The Senator's Policy.—"I suppose your feet sometimes lead you to say more than you intend to say," said the admiring orator. "Never," answered Senator Sorghum, "but it sometimes happens that my intentions lead me to say more than I feel."—Washington Star.

It's Human Nature.—"You've been so prosperous this year you ought to be very happy." "How can I be happy when I haven't a thing in the world to growl about?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Absolutely True.—Teacher: "When water becomes ice, what important change takes place?" Pupil: "The change in price."—Cleveland Leader.

Concessions of the Railways.—"Do you think that the railways will yield anything?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "I am confident that whatever happens they will continue to yield a profit."—New York Star.

Was She Color-Blind? Alice told me she was beginning to read printing." "She needs to. Her complexion was perfectly startling to-day."—Judge.

BIBLE TALK ON JOSEPH.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Draws Lessons on Destiny for Class.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Sunday, in his weekly talk to the Young Men's Bible Class, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, based his lesson on the Bible story of Joseph. It was his second talk on the subject, his theme being "Destiny."

"Don't try to be independent of destiny in mapping out your business career," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Don't be dissatisfied with your lot. The only way to succeed in life is to accept cheerfully the course God has mapped out for you and to follow it to the best of your ability."

He continued: Joseph did not know why he was a slave. Probably he realized, all the time, that he was fitted for much better work, but he cheerfully accepted his lot as the will of God and tried to be as good a slave as he knew how. That is a side of Joseph's character that we would do well to emulate. We can't plan our own lives. Anybody who tries to get along in his own way, according to his own ideas, and independent of God's plans, will be a failure.

When Pharaoh's steward came to Joseph and asked him to interpret some troublesome dreams, Joseph complied with the request and asked a reciprocal favor, namely, that the steward should "put in a good word for him" with the King. The steward, however, forgot all about this request. That is not the kind of friendship which I desire to say that, in our business life, we have too much ingratitude of this kind. There are many men who are always ready to receive favors, but they are quick to forget, when they are asked to do a favor in return. Not only are they ungrateful to their fellow-men, but also to their God. They are in trouble, and when they are successful, they are apt to leave it to their own unaided efforts.

B. D. Caldwell, vice-president of the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway, also addressed the class.—New York Tribune.

Cock Fighting in Manila.

Chicken fighting is a universal passion among the Filipinos, and some of the cock pits here will hold 2,000 spectators. The great day for cock fighting is Sunday. The fighting begins immediately after early mass and continues all day. A cock fight is a very exciting event, and each cock pit every Sunday, as a fight will last only a few minutes. The roosters are trained with murderous steel gauffs, and when one of the combatants gets a good stroke that contest is over; one of the roosters is dead. Then two fresh roosters are placed in the pit, and this continues all day. Cock fighting is a admission charge and remains as long as they choose. The Americans tried to break up cock fighting, but the natives wouldn't let them. Some say that the law now indicates that it is now tolerated. I drove through one section of the poorer districts at about 5:30 P. M., when the men were at home, and it seemed to me that in front of every house I saw a man or boy fondling a game rooster.—Acheson Globe.

Voice of the People

AGAINST KOINER BILL.

Bedford County Farmers Speak Right Out in Meeting.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Kindly publish in your valued paper the following resolution, passed by Cifax Local Union, No. 1, of the American Society of Equity, at a meeting held February 17, 1906.

Resolved, That we, as farmers of Bedford county, of the State of Virginia, do hereby protest against the immigration bill proposed by the Hon. John Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, asking for an appropriation to bring foreign immigrants to supply Virginia farms with labor. We believe that it would be detrimental to our interests. It doesn't present itself to us that we can be benefited by this foreign element, but it would bring them dumped on our farms. We do not believe even if we could secure desirable immigrants that we could keep them on the farms. Some of the would not stay long enough to pay for their transportation. We have been unable to keep our own soil and what labor we have had, simply because we could not afford to pay the wages that other classes paid. We believe the labor problem on the farm will never be solved until farmers get profitable prices for farm products, that will enable them to pay the wages that other classes pay. Our sons will remain on the farm and they will come from the towns and cities back to the farm, and then we will have all the labor we will need. If the railroads and other corporations want labor let them pay the appropriation and have the foreign immigrants. They would soon get them any way if they were not so slow.

We believe Mr. Koiner's motive is pure, but he does not see it in the same light as we do.

We truly hope that our Representatives will do all they can to defeat this immigrant bill.

R. C. SAUNDERS,
C. E. HAWKINS,
Committee.

SITE FOR THE FAIR.

A Correspondent Recommends That It Be Bought By City.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—I heartily concur in the suggestion that the city purchase the ground upon which the proposed fair is to be held.

This property should be bought in such a location that in some future day it will be available for park purposes. The city should lease it at a nominal rental to the company managing the fair on condition that the improvements revert to the city within a given time. Nothing tends more to build up a town than periodical occasions on which some esoteric attraction is offered strangers to come to it.

It is painful to note the lack of public spirit as evidenced by the slowness with which our merchants, manufacturers and others subscribe to such matters, and our Council should take the initiative and set the pace.

Richmond, Va.

Commissioners of Revenue.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Seeing by the Richmond papers that a member of the Legislature has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue, I feel compelled to express my opinion. The bill is introduced by the Circuit Judges instead of selecting them by popular vote, as at present, I would be glad if you would grant me a space in your paper to express my opinion. I would like to offer some objection to the proposed change and to make some suggestions that seem to me to offer—considering the interests of the State and people—what appears to promise a much fairer and much more satisfactory solution of the question than any yet offered. In the first place, the proposed change would preclude the force of the ostensible reasons that prompt the present movement to remove as far as possible the selection of the Commissioners of Revenue from the seductive influences of favor and force, as illustrated by these active and often governing factors in popular elections. For example, the proposed change would preclude the force of the ostensible reasons that prompt the present movement to remove as far as possible the selection of the Commissioners of Revenue from the seductive influences of favor and force, as illustrated by these active and often governing factors in popular elections.

On the other hand, we think it is not only a mistake, but a mistake of the first magnitude, to give to the individual, hence we are in favor of the popular election of these officers. On the other hand, we think it is not only a mistake, but a mistake of the first magnitude, to give to the individual, hence we are in favor of the popular election of these officers. On the other hand, we think it is not only a mistake, but a mistake of the first magnitude, to give to the individual, hence we are in favor of the popular election of these officers.

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A Plea for Commissioners.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—It is a pleasure to write and say by the people and by members of the Legislature in regard to this question of the appointment of commissioners of revenue. Some say that the land assessors heretofore have been appointed by the judges of the Circuit Courts, and have given abundant cause for complaint of their duties. The records in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts would bear out the charge of the assessors. The recent re-assessment shows

Does your baking powder contain alum? Look upon the label. Use only a powder whose label shows it to be made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying only the Royal Baking Powder, which is the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

THE FIVE AGES OF RAILROADS

Representative Esch Says That the Last Age Will Be Government Ownership.

CRITICISM OF THE SOUTHERN

Southern Railway to Issue Bonds Amounting to Two Hundred Millions.

Shakespeare said there were seven ages of man. Representative Esch, the author of the railway rate bill which passed last year, said a few days ago that railroads in America may be said to have five ages: First, the age of construction; second, the age of competition; third, the age of combination; fourth, the age of government regulation; and, fifth, the last he hoped that the country would be saved.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Allow me to state a few facts in reference to the Monroe Doctrine and our conduct as a nation in respect to it. It seems to me, you have overlooked or not duly considered in arriving at the views on this subject expressed in recent editorials. You state that the doctrine is a reciprocal agreement; that it embodied a promise or pledge that we would not acquire territory in the Western Hemisphere, either by acquisition of territory or by overthrowing a republic and installing a monarchy. This is not the doctrine. The doctrine is a reciprocal agreement; that it embodied a promise or pledge that we would not acquire territory in the Western Hemisphere, either by acquisition of territory or by overthrowing a republic and installing a monarchy.

However, we should uphold this doctrine with clean hands, and not because we have promised so to do, but because it is right, fair and prudent, should respect any similar doctrine held by an old world power and wise to export our own policy. The doctrine is a reciprocal agreement; that it embodied a promise or pledge that we would not acquire territory in the Western Hemisphere, either by acquisition of territory or by overthrowing a republic and installing a monarchy.

On this basis it is argued that the road, in the five years, has spent \$16,000,000 out of earnings which it should not have spent; and that the freight and passenger rates could have been reduced \$20,000 per annum and the road still pay the same wages and the same dividends.

First Land Grants.

Governor Swanson yesterday signed the first land grant bill in the State of Maryland. The bill was signed by Governor Swanson yesterday signed the first land grant bill in the State of Maryland. The bill was signed by Governor Swanson yesterday signed the first land grant bill in the State of Maryland.

As long as by so doing we might incur the cost of a new building, we are equally considerate of our feelings and wishes there will be no trouble on account of the Monroe Doctrine. F. A. S.

Getting Away From Poverty.

The struggle to get away from poverty has been a great man-developer. Had every human being been born with a silver spoon in his mouth—had there been no necessity put upon him to work—the race would still be at infancy. Civilization owes more to the perpetual struggle of man to get away from poverty than to anything else. It is the result of the struggle to get away from poverty that we have our greatest efforts and do our best work while struggling to attain that which the heart longs for. Power is the result of force overcome. The giant is made strong in wrestling with difficulties. It is impossible for one who does not use the struggle and to fight obstacles to develop fiber or stamina. "To live without trial is to die but half a man."—Success.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse." Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition. Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body. Take No Substitute.